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"UNDER THE ROSE."

A PLATONIC KISS.

You kissed me as if roses slipped
Their rose-bud necklaces, and blew
Such breaths as never yet have dipped
The bee in fragrance over shoe,
While rose leaves of their color stripped
Themselves to make a blush for you.

Nor chide with such a cold constraint,
As if you laid the rose in snow;
For this the summer stores her paint,
The dappled twilights overflow
With motley colors, pied and quaint,
For kisses that in flowers do grow.

Nor pout and tease: you did not mean
So sweet a thing. Abide this test:
In open markets grades are seen
Of good and bad, in price expressed;
The buyer's purse must choose between;
But when we give, we give the best.

Yet if that color, sweet as bees,
Of flower flushes teases, see
How we can pluck such thorns as these,
That bleed in blushes, easily;
For kiss me sweet just as you please;
I'll take it as it pleases me.

[Harper's Monthly for April.]

GOV. PINCHBACK AT HOME.

A GRAND OVATION.

The anticipated arrival of U. S. Senator elect Pinchback on Monday, together with the distinguished Louisianians who accompanied him on his return from Washington, brought together at the depot of the Mobile and Chattanooga R. R., on the afternoon of that day, a large number of personal and political friends. Punctually at half-past three o'clock, as the train rolled into the station, the expectant crowd greeted their deserving leader, and as he descended the platform thronged about him, and cordially pressing his hands expressed the sentiments of themselves and the loyal thousands of Republicans in Louisiana in their continued and united fealty to his cause. With no boisterous demonstrations, but with heartfelt and deep seated emotions, our Senator was assured of how strongly his patriotic services and unyielding devotion had endeared him to the popular heart. Taking a dozen or more carriages in waiting; Senator Pinchback and party, embracing Lt. Gov. Antoine, Sup't of Education Brown, State Senator Burch and Col. James Lewis, with the friends receiving them, proceeded at once to Mr. Pinchback's mansion, where staying barely long enough for him to greet his family, they reentered the carriages and drove to the residence of Geo. Paris, Esq., where that gentleman and Messrs. P. A. Corbin, J. Ross Stewart and John Roxborough had arranged an elegant repast in his honor. Arriving there, the guests assembled, some thirty in all, embracing the following named gentlemen, Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lt. Gov. C. C. Antoine, Secretary of State Deslonde, Sup't of Public Education Brown, State Senators Burch, Allain, Cage, Kelso and Harper, Representatives J. Ross Stewart of Tensas, Floyd of St. Helena parish, and Triplett and Wilson of East Baton Rouge, J. Sella Martin, Esq., Col. W. B. Barrett, Major Z. Canonge, Col. R. B. Baquie, Gen. T. Morris Chester, and Messrs. H. A. Corbin, John Roxborough, Paul Dunbar, John Mason, J. Aichard, S. R. Snaer, Alex. Kenner, W. R. Mason, A. Dejean, Frank Brady and G. T. Ruby, were soon seated at dinner The table was tastily decorated with flowers, while the walls hung in flags and tasteful garlands, the work of the hostess and her lady friends Miss Johnson and Mrs. Martin, added to the beauty of arrangements—exquisitely enhanced by the decorations about the chair of honor at the head of the table, where sat Gov. Pinchback, and the walls immediately at his back. Draped with the American flag surmounted by a beautiful bouquet of variegated flowers, the seat seemed, as it was, the chair of State, while directly to the rear and above their distinguished guest, as he sat, on the walls was displayed our nation's ensign, the stars and stripes, arranged in the form of a Liberty cap, a bouquet of flowers beneath. These with some paintings of flowers from the pencil of Mrs. J. Sella Martin, prepared for the occasion, gave a charming *coup d'œil*, worthily eliciting, as it deserved, warm commendation. After the discussion of the *menu*, which we may safely assert the care and supervision of the gentleman hosts and their lady friends could not have had excelled in elegance and arrangement, the toasts of the evening were announced. J. Sella Martin, in behalf of the committee of gentlemen giving the banquet, addressing Gov. Pinchback, said: "Sir, I am requested in behalf of the gentlemen here present to extend to you our hearty welcome at your safe return home. It is needless for me or for us to state, sir, the significance we attach to this occasion. Representative as you are of the Republicans of our State, embodying as you do all the great principles especially pertaining to the colored citizens rights and representation in Louisiana, it were a vain task in me to add other than our deep, heartfelt expression at this moment. The negro who in great part has made the Republican Congress, to whose doors you have rightfully and justly applied for admission, has in you been made the target for the shafts of envenomed political malice and hatred such as only a grand cause could have obtained, and which we keenly feel in the disposition of your case. The two years of struggle, ceaseless and untiring, which you have so nobly undergone, has demonstrated this grand truth to us as we feel it has to our brethren throughout the nation, that the cause of Louisiana pertains not alone to us, strongly as we are interested and deeply as our rights and liberties are involved, but to all. The negro is informed by the action had in your case, that whatever the quibbles of opponents or their pretended pleas of service and of justice, their purpose has been to beat down a colored man, earnest, strong, and unyielding in advocacy of his people and their yet to be secured rights, in your admittance to the Senate, and thus strike us through you. Foremost for four years you have been the exponent of our people throughout the country; and all this time you have been assailed, struck, at not because of your own individuality so much, as because of the fact you are the recognized negro head. The old hatreds, the old prejudices born of slavery, and a part of that bloody and brutal institution are yet so far rampant as to always show themselves whenever an opportunity is given to strike the negro. No one can look at the action of a Republican Senate which elects Mr. Ferry its presiding officer by a vote of 39 to 25 without feeling impressed with the potent truth, that now, with all the facts elicited in the matter of Louisiana, the knowledge clearly obtained and acted upon so far as our State government is concerned, your continued denial to admittance has its cause in prejudices to our race." Mr. Martin alluded to the cabals of opponents here and at Washington, making particular reference to what he believed a quite potent cause in that direction, to what is known as the woman influence at the National Capital. "Sir, there needs not to us, who know and esteem you for what years of experience have demonstrated, come vindications of your sterling integrity and character. Fortunately for you and for us the country has long since discovered the falsity of whatever errors enemies have striven to disseminate in such a matter. A Congress which could claim John Morrissey, Mr. Pomeroy, Fernando Woods, and others whom I might mention, cannot affect personal objections to a respectable and esteemed national leader like you. No Sir, the people both understand and comprehend in each particular your case. They know, the colored people of the country know, that your cause is theirs and your recognition and admittance to the Senate the meed of the loyal, voting majority of our State. The fight is for the colored man to get his rights between opponents who would crush him, because of direct hatreds and animosities, and those pretended political friends who would cheat him, in a denial of his manhood. I feel Sir, that whatever the opposition; with your people both here and abroad and all over the country united in your behalf, you can and will eventually win. The telegraph informed us on the postponment of your case that you were satisfied with the result; under the circumstances I can well see you had abundant cause so to feel. Those of us who know as we do all the machinations and deep laid schemes for our downfall in your rejection, comprehend that it is more than a drawn battle between yourself and opponents in the attainment of your seat on that vote; it is a triumph; inasmuch by postponement you have securely placed the plans of compromise under such control that all their efforts will be powerless for evil."

Frequently during his remarks, Mr. Martin was warmly applauded. We have given but a synopsis of his speech which upon this as other occasions was logical and able. At its conclusion the band—which, we should mention, regaled the company with agreeable music during the entire dinner—played an inspiriting air, after which, Senator Pinchback replied as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have listened with much interest to the remarks of welcome made by friend Martin as the spokesman for the gentlemen who have tendered me this complimentary dinner. I will not now make any remarks relative to the subject matters presented in your address of welcome. At another time, probably shortly, I shall take occasion to refer to these. I may say however, that it is as gratifying to me as it is to you to know that our cause has grown beyond the limits—faithful as you all are to the Right—of our State. It has become national. Instancing this I may mention that I am the recipient of letters from all parts of the country expressing sympathy and aid by voice and more positive votes for the final triumph of justice in our case. I am invited to speak in many cities on the question of Civil Rights. Now this I know is not so much for the purpose of hearing my views particularly on that question as it is to obtain the expression of my opinion on the situation as it affects colored Americans in the present condition of national affairs. A notable instance of this prevalent desire we received while *en route*, at Bowling Green, Ky. There, my friends and myself were surrounded by the people on the cars and about the station, who were clamorous for some remarks from me; the Democratic editor of the paper there acting as spokesman and earnestly inviting an expression. I, of course, refused; but so loth were they to accept a positive denial that they again and again preferred the request. I evidence this as illustrating a feeling prevalent and growing each day stronger in expression. I should be, indeed, ungrateful did I not cordially thank you for this testimonial of your esteem. Two years since when I returned from Europe you gave me a similar banquet; but then it had more of a personal character than the present. The action of the Senate was extraordinary. But I accept it as the best that could be done under the circumstances. You have yourselves detailed in Mr. Martin's speech many of the causes leading me to this acceptance. I am, in view of this, the more deeply impressed with your fidelity and respect shown on this occasion. I am too, the more pleased because I see here new friends, gentlemen whose talents and hearty cooperation, which we shall have, render our cause the stronger and better for success. I will say here that I believe the rights and privileges of our people as citizens are in great part on a more precarious footing to-day than ever before. There is, therefore, the greater need of unity and combined action. That we shall have this I do not at all doubt. It remains to be seen whether we are men or things. If we are men we may prove our manhood. It is for us to say by our conduct and our actions whether we are capable of being citizens or whether we shall be the mere instruments of political tricksters. To you my friends and all of us belong the solution of this question. I believe we shall vindicate our manhood and our citizenship." Again returning his thanks, and with a few pleasant personal remarks the Senator ended.

Gen. Chester responding to the regular toast, "the Republican party and Louisiana, said: "The importance of the present occasion so impressed him that the thoughts which crowded on his brain hardly afforded him language to express. They had assembled there to do honor and express their continued and unswerving adhesion to the representative colored man of the United States, U. S. Senator elect, P. B. S. Pinchback. (Applause.) That gentleman who now graced the head of their banquet table did not alone belong to them, his immediate friends, or the loyal people of the State of Louisiana, but he pertained rightly and justly to the colored people of the Nation. The question of his admittance to the U. S. Senate had gone beyond the prescribed limits of our State; it was now deeply agitating the American people black and white. The great North, and liberty loving Americans all over the country appreciating as keenly, more keenly he sometimes felt, the injustice done loyalty and integrity to the flag and the government in the delay attending the admission of Senator Pinchback in the cause of Louisiana, than do some of our own people. He rejoiced to know this, as observation on a recent trip to the National Capital had determined, how strongly this subject had become engrafted in the people's hearts. For two long years the moral spectacle afforded the nation in the issue between Gov. Pinchback and his compeers in the United States Senate in the matter of the just and lawful claims of Louisiana had been the grandest evidence of American pluck and indomitable persistence, when sustained by the unfaltering trust and steadfast adhesion of a suffering and oppressed people, our country has ever witnessed. Senator Pinchback in behalf of his people, a representative colored American, proud of his identity with and advocacy of the negro, had won his place in their deepest affections. We to-night cannot alone claim him, he now belongs to the nation. The brave champion and earnest defender of the cause of liberty and equal rights for which so many lives have been sacrificed and a nation imperilled." Alluding to the struggles of the past few months and Gov. Pinchback's case in the Senate, the speaker added, "and now gentlemen with the prospect of success

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Given the *Times* as authority, with its recent *expose* of the *Pic*, and per-contra, the last named's comments of the first mentioned, journalistic morals as embodied in those two dailies of our city seem at a low ebb. Certainly, if either are to be credited, the *personnel* of both is unenviable.

Col. J. M. G. Parker, Surveyor of Customs, ever alert to the necessities of the Customs service and the interests of the mercantile community, has recommended, and through Collector Casey obtained, the appointment of Mrs. O. J. Dunn, as lady Inspector of Customs. The appointment is a good one, both in an official and personal sense; and Col. Parker deserves, as he will receive, commendation.

The Grand Concert given by St. James Chapel, A. M. E. Church, on Roman street, last night was a decided success. Fifty of the best musical amateurs of our city including the fine tenor singer Mr. Geo. H. Fayerweather, and the sweet sopbrano, Miss Nahar, with other ladies and gentleman, whom we regret we cannot now mention, together with a fine new organ under the skillful playing of Professor Loomis of New York, gave a performance unexcelled of its kind by any hitherto among us. We trust it will be repeated.

The Athenæum Club, in its regular weekly meeting at Col. Lewis' residence on Thursday night, was agreeably honored in the additional number of visitors who accompanied their host and Senator Pinchback with some of their members on their return from the Exposition Hall Reception. With characteristic hospitality Col. Lewis and wife proved equal to the occasion, furnishing music for happy young feet in the tripping dance, and an excellent supper from which all retired at "early morn" with glad satisfaction.

The *Science of Health* for April contains valuable information on Fevers; Sunlight and Sun-bathing; Popular Physiology; "What I Know about Doctoring;" Why our Women Fade so Quickly; Motherhood a Labor of Love; Babies and Baths; Wheat and its Products, with valuable recipes; Getting Ready for Spring; Mirth at Meal-time; Healthful Excursions; Suicides, etc.; with answers to many questions of general interest, making an excellent number. The *Science of Health* is having a deservedly wide circulation. Price only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Sent on trial half a year for $1 by S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

The Queen of Portugal, morganatic wife of Don Ferdinand, in a late visit to a friend admired a beautiful antique cameo in his collection of gems, and he gave it to her. She took, from its place the brooch she wore, covered with precious stones, threw it out of the window, and replaced it with the antique gem. With tastes that have this effect it is fortunate she has a king on hand, even if it is only the left hand.

STAUB—of 66 Canal street, at Goldthwaite's Book Store, is prepared to execute adjustment on the most approved basis, of the sale of all his large and daily received abundance of newspapers at exceedingly low prices; honoring the public in all their demands. Satisfying the demands of all no compromisers he offers the Western, Northern and Eastern dailies at a nickel each. Give him a call.

A Grand Fair

Will be held under the auspices of the Daughters of the Eastern Star, for the Benefit of their Brothers of the Richmond Lodge No. 1, Stringer Lodge No. 2, Parsons Lodge No. 3, working under the jurisdiction of the Eureka Grand Lodge A. · F. · A. · A. · Y. · M. · of Louisiana, at No. 179 Canal street, between Dryades and Baronne streets, commencing MONDAY, March 29, 1875, and continuing eleven days, under the anspices of the following officers: Mrs. O. J. Dunn, President; Mrs. J. H. Ingraham, Vice President; Mrs. J. M. West, Treasurer; Mrs. E. McCarthy, Secretary. mh27 tf

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RECOGNITION.

In the United States Senate on last Tuesday the status of the Republican State government in Louisiana was authoritatively determined in the adoption by a strict party vote, 33 to 24—excepting only Senators Hamilton of Texas, who did not vote, and Booth of California, who voted in the negative—of the following resolution, submitted by Senator Anthony:

"Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellogg is the Executive, and the people of that State, against domestic violence and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State is approved."

The adoption of this endorsement of the President relative to his enforcement of the laws of the United States in the preservation of law, order and rightful government here, determines also, as the Democratic leader, Senator Thurman, expressed it, equally as potentially, "that Kellogg was the lawful Governor of Louisiana, and the Legislature which elected Pinchback was the legal Legislature of the State." It may be regarded as not only placing the authority of the General Government paramount in the execution of its laws and suppression of rebellion, however incited; but as indicative of the at last aroused purpose of the Republican majority in the United States Senate to face the dangers again menacing the integrity of the Union in the threatening attitude of the White League South, aided by the counsel of its Democratic allies North.

Thus considered, we wonder not that Mr. Wallace of Pennsylvania, whose Democracy is only second to that of Mr. Thurman, should have declared this resolution as tantamount to the seating of Mr. Pinchback next winter. Both its language and its apprehension admitting of no other construction.

Testing with characteristic effrontery, in the badgering manner so often adopted hitherto and with some success upon certain Republican Senators, the true force and signification of this resolution, Mr. Thurman essayed the adoption of several amendments; the presentation of which and the remarks occasioned thereon, as reported by the Associated Press dispatches, so clearly illustrate what we have stated that we hereto subjoin:

Mr Thurman offered the following as a proviso to the resolution:

Providing that nothing herein contained is meant to affirm that said Kellogg is de jure governor of Louisiana. Thurman said there were several Senators on the other side who affirmed over and over again, during the debate on the Pinchback case, that Wm. P. Kellogg was not de jure governor of Louisiana.

Edmunds said he would vote against this proviso, because it obscured the sense of the original resolution and raised a negative pregnant as the lawyers call it, on another part of the case.

Mr. Thurman referred to the discussion and vote on the Pinchback case and said he could not forget how the Senator from Indiana (Morton) used the partylash over the shoulders of those whom he berated as recusants. He (Thurman) could not forget how they were treated as little betier than deserters from the Republican fold. Remembering that, and very vividly, too, he could not quite see how the fact that they could vote for the resolution was to settle the interpretation thereof.

Edmunds—Well, I will say to my friend from Ohio, I for one do not know of any deserters from the Republican fold, certainly among those to whom he refers, and I suggest to him, in the second place, we think we are quite able to take care of ourselves.

Thurman—Well, now Mr. President, there is no necessity for that remark, for I am sure I did not volunteer to take care of them. They are the last people in the would that I would undertake to nurse and take care of. [Laughter.]

The amendment of Thurman was rejected—yeas 24, nays 33. Hamilton of Texas being the only Republican who voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Thurman then submitted the following as an amendment to the resolution of Anthony: Provided that nothing herein contained is meant to assume that the body of men which elected P. B. S. Pinchback was the legal Legislature of the State.

Edmunds said he would vote against this amendment on precisely the same ground that he voted against the other. The amendment was rejected. Yeas 24, nays 31.

Thurman then offered the following as an amendment:

Provided that nothing herein contained is meant to approve of the interference by United States troops in the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th day of January last. Rejected—yeas 24, nays 23.

We have therefore in this action of the Senate the unqualified recognition of our State government and the final settlement of all the questions at issue respecting our affairs for the past two years. There remains now but the admission of Senator Pinchback, which, in the light of the Senate's action of Tuesday, will undoubtedly be secured without debate, and by a like vote, on the second Monday in December next.

Gov. Kellogg announces an Extra Session of the Legislature for the 14th, proximo, to continue ten days. He defines its duties as follows:

1. In relation to the adjustment of the political difficulties heretofore existing in this State.
2. Revenues of the State and the mode of collecting and disbursing the same.
3. Amendment of the funding law with respect to the number of members composing the Funding Board and with respect to the manner of preventing the funding of illegal obligations of the State.
4. Revenues, financial condition, and government of the city of New Orleans.
5. Relief of the commerce of New Orleans from excessive port charges, fees, etc.
6. To consider the incorporation of the Board of Trade of New Orleans.

A NEWSPAPER CONVENTION.

Most of the Editors and Publishers of newspapers conducted by colored men will remember the wise and timely suggestion made some months ago for the holding of a newspaper convention. It will also be remembered that about that time there was a plethora of conventions or proposed conventions, either State or National, which militated against carrying this suggestion into effect.

But in the interregnum of Congressional labors, and in view of the fact that next year will determine the question of Presidential nominee, and especially considering the present condition of the colored people of the South, we recur to the subject of the holding of such a convention with a firm conviction as to its necessity and an earnest suggestion that steps be at once taken by those immediately interested, to consummate so desirable an object.

The difficulties attending the holding of such a convention will, no doubt, at the first glance appear almost as great as the benefits likely to accrue; the trouble and expense of travel, the partial neglect of supervisory and editorial work during absence and the uncertainty of a full and satisfactory attendance upon the convention, are difficulties likely to suggest themselves to the mind at once. But upon second thought it will be seen that these obstacles are rather apparent than real. There never was a time in the history of the colored people in the United States when the necessity for earnest, uninterrupted, and energetic co-operation in all things affecting their interest was so imperatively demanded; and this interest of colored journalism especially presents itself in the clearest light of anxiety.

Where there is a capacity for thought and the material for reasoning no man can think for another, so well as he can think for himself; and when his circumstances assume such a shape as to become in nearly all respects exceptional, he thinks and acts to the best advantages, who takes counsel of his fellow sufferers. Heretofore, the negro has been thankful for the aid of white men in thinking for him, and has been unconscious of any sense of humiliation in a lack of thought on his own part, but his minority expired when he received the right of citizenship. Protected by the constitution and the laws, he is now charged with the responsibility of thinking for himself.

That we should be called at this juncture to a thoughtful and solicitous survey of our situation is of all things the most natural. The pressing need of the immediate and general cultivation of the feelings, of self-respect and of the habits of self-reliance, is made manifest by the *tameness with which we submit to general ostracism and the unnecessary and offensive depreciation with which we too often speak of each other.* These faults, no doubt, in many cases, grow out of a natural disposition for flippancy or carelessness; but it will scarcely be denied that in a majority of cases our lack of earnest co-operation is directly due to a want of acquaintance among our public men.

Could we know one another more generally and more particularly and judge of the enterprises in which we are severally engaged, by a study of the faces of the men at the head of these enterprises, we should be far more free from the poisoning effects of insinuations and slanders directed against us by those whose interest it is to keep us apart.

From the small beginnings in our country in colored newspaper enterprises, which gave us the *Ram's Horn, The Morning Star, The Anglo African*, we have grown to the procession of, at least, a score of journals conducted by colored men in different States of the Union; many conducted with signal ability by men of large views and patriotic sentiments, and nothing could be more opportune or likely to be productive of beneficial results than the assembling of such men, at some central point in the Republic at an early day, to deliberate upon the shortest and speediest method of securing patronage from the great mass of our people and of putting our newpapers enterprise upon a permanent foundation.

In view of the pressing necessity for the holding of such a convention, THE LOUISIANIAN feels that there is no need of apology for suggesting Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place, and Monday the 2d day of August, 1875, as the time for the assembling of such a convention; when it is hoped, should this suggestion meet with general concurrence, that each newspaper conducted by colored men will be present by one or more representatives. We have no doubt of a cordial and general response by the journals of the South to this suggestion and hope that our contemporaries of the North and West will signify their readiness to attend, by some reference to the subject through their editorial columns.

In its endeavor to be mischievous the *Picayune* has often of late descended to palpable untruths Alluding to Sup't Brown's removal of his office to the State House, it speaks of the fitting up of the new office as "gorgeous" and "bleeding the school fund," when the fact is that nearly the entire furniture is that used heretofore: But a small portion of the amount donated by the Legislature for the new office being used.

THE PROPOSED ADJUSTMENT AND AN EXTRA SESSION.

We observe with pleasure, all the more enhanced from the careful reticence of that journal hitherto in pronounced expression of its views relative to the Wheeler compromise and New York Returning Board decision, that the *Republican*, our city contemporary and official organ, takes positive ground at last upon this subject. In its issue of Tuesday commenting upon the matter under the caption 'A Recall to be Sounded' the *Republican* says truly:

"The demand for an extra session comes from the Democrats exclusively. The Republicans, collectively and individually, desire to avoid this, as they would any other expense, unless it shall clearly appear that the best interests of the public demand it. The Republicans, therefore, have a right to call for a showing of hands. Whatever may have been "understood" as between the Conservative agents and Mr. Wheeler, neither the Republican Senate nor House of this State was consulted—was not a party. If therefore, they are to be called upon to give their ratification to the bargain made in New York to the extent of leaving their country homes and coming to the city to hold another session, it is due to them that they at least be furnished with a programme or schedule of what is demanded of them, what they will be required to do if they respond to the Governor's call. Let it be remembered that there can be no session without the assent of the Republican members of the Senate. It is even doubtful whether the House, as it will be constituted by the new Returning Board, can be legally organized without the co-operation and concurrence of the Republican members. As none of these members have been a party to any understanding, agreement, bargain, adjustment, or whatever it may be called, we take it that they are all perfectly free and unshackled in their future movements. Let us therefore, be fully understood."

Proceeding to be thus apprehended our contemporary asks, that in the event of an extra session being called the Democratic leaders should pledge themselves and their party to the programme; that the session shall not extend beyond the time mentioned by the Governor; that the acts passed by the regular session just adjourned shall remain undisturbed; that there shall be no attempt to unseat any of the State officials; and that immediately upon getting through with the business agreed in schedule furnished by the Governor and embraced in his call the session shall be adjourned.

Now in all this the *Republican* has with its usual keen irony and pungent humor given the reasons, weighty objections, why no extra session may be called. To assume that the Democratic leaders, whether the Committee of Seventy and its organ, the *Bulletin*, or "the half and half" managers like Messrs. Burke and Zacharie with their exponents, the *Picayune* and the *Times*, would consent to such a proposition or pledge; or that if doing so, their representatives in the Legislature once firmly seated, would abide by it, is expecting more of Democratic human nature than any of the acts of that party hitherto in Louisiana would lead the most trustful soul to indulge.

No, there can be from the very necessities of the party favoring the Wheeler adjustment no such pledge given. What the *Republican* requires is an impossibility. Especially so, as now by the action of the U. S. Senate in continuing the case of Senator elect Pinchback to the regular session in December next, the nice laid plans of those who trusted to profit by by a vacancy is estopped, and all plots for "a compromise" to that end frustrated. The game is spoiled, and if, with the wedge of endorsement and adjustment the adherents of the revolutionary minority, known as the White League, expect profit and political advantage, it will not surely be either there or in the presumed control of official place and power.

SOME TRUTHS.

The following letter handed us for publication by the Rev. Mr. Hayward, one of the most influential and justly esteemed clergymen of that denomination, we publish as of interest on the question of colorphobia in that church. As will be observed on perusal, Mr. Hayward evidences from his personal experience what we stated as true, the unchristian acts and caste customs of the Ames Church. [ED.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1875.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

A true statement of facts on the great question now before us about the Methodist Episcopal Church. The whole of this confusion grew from Bishop Foster refusing to answer a proper question asked by J. Hayward one of the preachers of the conference. The question asked was, is it not written in the law of discipline that "there shall be no distinction in this M. E. Church on account of race or color?" To which the Bishop answered yes. Then I asked, why is it that in Ames' Church, being under the same discipline, they can exclude colored members from the seats on account of their color and send them to the gallery, whether they want to go up there or not? The Bishop refused to give a proper answer to that question, whether it was right or wrong; but said the General Conference never did undertake to interfere with the internal works of any congregation. That word I know to be wrong, for the discipline rules from the Bishop up to the P. E., from the P. E. to the P. C., and from the P. C. to the last member in church. We will conclude the whole matter and say, while we love the Bishop as our Father and leader in Christ, we feel very bad over the wrongs that he has done; and as the Lord never pardons a man who sins until he repents, I don't think our glorying will be good if we glory over the wrongs of our Bishop.

Now I have this to say, if the Gospel is right in its designs in bringing together in one, all who are of the household of faith, without partial respect of race or color, then without controversy Bishop Foster is wrong. Now, we, be we white or colored, we who have the spirit of Christ in us, must acknowledge the Bishop is wrong: for he thinks it is not time for the whites and colored to sit together in church; and told us, if we were not satisfied the door was open and we could go out. Bishop Foster is the wrong man to bring about harmony in the churches.

Truly, J. HAYWARD.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris, unfortunately the participant in the *rencontre* resulting in the Weeks homicide, has been honorably acquitted by the Grand Jury. They finding not a true bill.

THE RECEPTION OF SENATOR PINCHBACK.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC ASSEMBLAGE.

The announced reception of Gov. Pinchback at Exposition Hall on Thursday night was the occasion of an assemblage seldom witnessed in the political gatherings of our city, both in numbers and influence. Long before 8 o'clock the large Hall, accomodating fully three thousand people, was packed with a dense mass of people. The seats about the platform and in the rear part of the building being filled with ladies and their gentlemen escort, who seemed greatly interested in the address of the evening. Among the audience we observed prominent gentlemen of all the political parties in the State. Hard shell White Leaguers jostling "straight" Republicans, and adjustment Conservatives in juxtaposition to Liberals and "no party" men, all engaged and interested in the speeches. The official family of his Excellency the Governor, ex-Governor Warmoth and friends, and others, journalists, merchants, mechanics, laborers, and the people generally of all the races and conditions of life making up our great city, were present. The throng was so great that hundreds failed to find standing room and were obliged to leave. Shortly before 8 o'clock Jaeger's Band in attendance, playing "Hail to the Chief," Gov. Pinchback accompanied Lt. Gov. Antoine, Secretary of State Deslonde, Superintendent of Education Brown, Col. Chas Lowell, Judge Levisee, Hon. J. Ross Stewart, Col. Barrett, Col. Lewis, J. Sella Martin, H. A. Corbin, Geo. E. Paris, and others, entered the Hall and ascended the platform. Senator Pinchback's presence was greeted with rounds of applause. Order being restored Sup't Brown announced it as his pleasing duty to call the assemblage to order and declare the organization of the meeting as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. M Hahn,	Hon. Geo. E. Paris,
Aristide Mary, Esq.,	Hon. Chas. W. Lowell,
Hon. R. Blunt,	Hon. F. C. Antoine,
Hon. W. G. Brown,	A. Nolasco, Esq.,
Hon. P. G. Deslonde,	Hon. C. Montaldo,
Hon Geo. Drury,	Hon. Geo. Devizin,
Hon. T. B. Stamps,	Hon. W B. Barrett,
Hon. H. Demas,	Hon. L. J. Souer,
Hon. E. W. Dewees,	Wm. P. Green, Esq.,
Hon. J. H. Burch,	J. A. Hall, Esq.,
Hon. Wm. Harper,	Hon. F. A. Wood,
Hon W. D. Floyd,	Hon. J. P. Wilson,
Hon. C. W. Keating,	Hon. A. B. Levisee,
Hon. P. F. Herwig,	P. Garrett, Esq.,
Gen. A. E. Barber,	Geo. Rice, Esq.,
Judge W. Long,	E. Gardette, Esq.,
Gen. T. M. Chester,	J. Fuller, Esq.,
Hon. J. Ross Stewart,	J. V. Laboustre, Esq.,
Hon. Octave Rey,	S. Basil, Esq.,
H. Bouttee, Esq.,	B. Payne, Esq.,
J. Lanabere, Esq.,	J. A. Paturel, Esq.,
Judge H. C. Myers,	L. Pessou, Esq.,
Hon. Milton Jones,	J. L. Dupart, Esq.,
Hon. H. C. Dibble,	Hon. C. J. Adolph,
Col. Jno. Cockrem,	E. Luscy, Esq.,
Hon. C. W. Ringgold,	P. Trevigne, Esq.,
Hon. B. T. Jourdain,	R. B. Baquie, Esq.,
Hon. A. Dejoie,	A. Bertonneau, Esq.,
J. H. Perkins, Esq.,	J. Bouttee, Esq.,
B. F. Beauregard, Esq	R. T. Cramer, Esq.,
Hon. R. B. Ray,	Hon. S. Williams,
J. B. Gaudet, Esq.,	Hon. Jas. Lewis,
Hon. T. A. Cage,	P. Z. Canonge, Esq.,
Hon. T. T. Allain,	R. Malcom, Esq.,
Wm. Wallace, Esq.,	R. C. Howard, Esq.,
J. Pinta, Esq.,	J. V. Mason, Esq.,
J. Reynolds, Esq.,	W. R. Mason, Esq.,
W. P. Gowey, Esq.,	P. W. Dunbar, Esq.,
R. St. Armand, Esq.,	J. Sarafield, Esq.,
J. Keller, Esq.,	Hon. R. R. Davis,
R. H. Isabelle, Esq.,	G. T. Ruby.

SECRETARIES.

J. W. Boxborough,	H. A. Corbin,
P. E. Bechtel,	W. H. Green,
Wm. Vigers.	

Assuming the chair Lt. Gov. Antoine in a few pleasent words thanked the assemblage for the honor conferred, and introduced Hon. J. Sella Martin as the gentleman who would deliver the welcome address. We shall not attempt the synopsis of this able speech for the reason that our limited space precluding the transcription of our notes, admonishes us that so slight a notice would be an injustice. Always excellent both in matter and presentation in his public remarks, Mr. Martin on this occasion fully satisfied the sanguine expectations of his hearers. Clear, incisive, witty, and logical, the welcoming address was worthy of the orator and his theme; filled with irresistible facts and powerful satire; while throughout it was strong and eloquent in defense of Republican principles and measures. During its delivery and at the conclusion he was warmly applanded; the audience with all of its components of political thought being completely *en rapport* with the speaker. At its close amid loud calls for Senator Pinchback, and that gentleman rising to be presented by the chair, the Hall fairly rang with enthusiasm. Quiet obtained, Gov. Antoine said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to present to you the Hon. P B. S. Pinchback, our U. S. Senator elect."

THE ADDRESS.

Gov. Pinchback said: Ladies and Gentlemen—Were I to consult my feelings at this moment, with the gratifying assurances of your confidence and esteem your presence and action here to-night betokens, I should speak as I prefer, *extempore*, without notes. But aware from experience of the courtesy and attention of the opposition press of this city, and especially now, towards myself, I have deemed it more in accordance with a just statement of my views and that they may not be perverted, to transcribe my remarks; and contrary therefore to my usual habit, I shall read them.

On many different occasions my fellow-citizens have given me honorable expression of friendship and confidence, which have been gratefully appreciated by me; but at no period in my public life have I ever felt so honest and earnest a desire to serve them, nor has there been a time when their confidence was so precious and necessary to me. From my heart of hearts I thank you for this welcome, and I will use the opportunity to say that which not only concerns me, but deeply concerns us all.

A few years since, as an incident to a great war waged to preserve the integrity and life of the nation; more than four millions of our people were emancipated, and subsequently enfranchised. For a while we were the wards of the nation, but our minority expired when we received the rights of citizenship. Protected by the constitution and the laws, we were charged with the responsibility of protecting ourselves.

The bestowment of liberty and the right to vote and hold office, did not obviate the difficulties and embarrassments growing out of our previous unfortunate condition. The masses of our people in the South, poor, without the advantages of education and political experience, it is not surprising that we should make mistakes. Both as a party and as individuals, when we review the past, we find some things to regret and some to correct.

We have learned wisdom and are daily acquiring prudence in the management of our affairs, and have reached that period in our history, when we begin to feel, that we not only understand our interest, but are competent to some considerable extent to assume the responsibility of providing for and taking care of the same. As a recognition of our progress as a people, and believing the time had arrived when our interests would be best served by one of our own class, with wants, sympathies and aspirations in common with the people, the General Assembly did me the honor, without solicitation on my part, to elect me for six years a Senator of the United States for Louisiana, and my credentials signed by the State Executive and bearing the great seal of State have been before the honorable Senate for more than two years for their consideration and action. The grave questions involved in the so-called Louisiana case were entitled to sober consideration by the Senate, in order to a satisfactory solution thereof, and such consideration undoubtedly gave sufficient ground for a reasonable delay in reaching and settling the Senatorial question of this State.

But after an elaborate discussion of more than two years—the action of the President practically and actually determining the legal and political questions involved in the Louisiana case, both as to the Executive and Legislature of the State, so far that the latter enacted laws for the government of the commonwealth and the former executed them; and this determination being meanwhile neither revised nor reversed by Congress—the honorable Senate still hesitates to pass upon my credentials, and in so doing, fails to recognize the constitutional right of Louisiana to equal Senatorial representation in the Senate of the United States.

The interposition of the Presi-

dent, in order to preserve the peace and vindicate the existing governmental authority of Louisiana, has proceeded upon the supposition that a lawful State government existed therein with all the rights of a State intact, and competent at its pleasure to exercise the functions common to other States. Upon such an assumption, the right of the State to protection is not more sacred than its right to representation, nor at this juncture of public affairs more important; and the concession of the one right, and the denial of the other, has very naturally, in the absence of any sufficient explanation, suggested other than constitutional difficulties in the minds of some of the honorable Senators, to account for the singular hesitancy and delay in reaching final action *pro* or *con* on the Senatorial issue from the State of Louisiana.

In this connection, as a matter of personal justice and right, and without offensive egotism, I must be permitted to say, that while disclaiming any purpose to prejudge the conduct, or asperse the motives of Senators, that the action of the Senate in my case, seems to me as at present advised to be unjustly exceptional, in that they have not promptly and definitely passed upon the prima facie case made by my credentials; especially in view of the fact, that their refusal to revise or reverse the action of the President, was equivalent so far as the people and the rights of the State are concerned, to a practical recognition of the present State government. That I am correct in this conclusion as to the effect of the non-action of the Senate previously, in connection with the positive recognition of the President, will appear by the resolution of the National House of Representatives, recognizing the present State Executive and endorsing the past action of the President on the Louisiana case; and also by the following resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States day before yesterday:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the President, in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which W. P Kellogg is the executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States, in that State, is approved." [Applause.]

The presentation and prosecution of my claim before the Senate has been made the occasion of anonymous attacks of a personal character upon me, my assailants knowing full well that the non-action of the Senate on my case, would deprive me of any opportunity for self-vindication. Perhaps in the present condition of humanity, individual success in any walk of life is provocative of envy and detraction, and I have no right to claim exemption from the ills that attach to all who fight and win.

However, recognized in and out of my State, as a prominent political leader of my people, painfully conscious of the embarrassments that impede their growth, and the difficulties to be surmounted by them, in reaching the full measure of citizenship, and solicitous above all else, to so further their progress, as to prove to the nation that we are alike not only grateful for, but worthy of, the freedom and enfranchisement bestowed upon us, and can, and will, adjust ourselves to the new order of things, so as to live in harmony with our white fellow citizens and contribute our full share to the national growth and prosperity—it is not a matter of small importance that I should feel keenly and regretfully any shadow cast upon my personal integrity, or that I should deprecate any diminution of the influence that I may have acquired for good over my people.

If I needed cheer to stand firm in my integrity under these malicious attacks, and to encourage me in my efforts to obtain the Senatorial seat, so long and so unjustly denied me, I find it in such demonstrations as these and in the kind words of sympathy which reach me alike from white and colored from all parts of our common country. And if I need example to stimulate me, it is furnished in the life of one of America's ablest statesmen, Henry Clay; whose statue adorns the grandest street in our city. He was a member of Congress, Speaker of the House, Senator of the United States and subsequently the Whig candidate for President. He was bitterly assailed with charges against his personal and official character while a member of the House of Representatives in matters connected with the younger President Adams, and for many years the bitterest calumnies followed him. He was not assailed by nameless, skulking scribblers ashamed and afraid to make an open fight, but boldly and by the foremost man in Virginia, John Randolph of Roanoke. He shrank not from the contest, but as the hunted stag brought to bay, turns and rends the pursuing hounds, so he faced and fought his enemies, retaining, not only the confidence of his constituents; but winning higher honors, he became the foremost man of his day. [Applause.]

I have also met opposition through the public journals of the country on the score that I had reached my present representative position, not under the favoring auspices of wealth and social influence, but from the humble post of a friendless and working lad upon the steamers that formerly plied upon our great river.

One of the excellencies of our Republican institutions is that honorable position is not inherited, but won; the race being open alike and evenly in life to all, and the humblest entitled to wear the laurels that may be won by earnest and fair endeavor. [Applause.]

This reference to the small beginnings out of which my present influence has been developed never humiliates me, but is a source of just pride to me; and should be a source of encouragement to all our race and the humble of all races; and it is neither uncharitable nor immodest if I should declare relative to my small minded detractors, that if they had stood upon my original platform, weighted with the embarrassments that surrounded me in common with my people judging them by their own estimates of merit and by the uses made of their better opportunities their ignoble beginnings would have been followed by no improvement in their endings. In fact it would be safe to say of them that they would have still remained the dependents and dwarfs in which the youth of life found them.

And so, gentleman, I throw down the guantlet to my secret and public foes. I am prepared to admit that I possess the average infirmities of man, and that as a political leader, in a morbid, semi-revolutionary community, in common with men of either party assuming leadership in the reconstructed States, I may have committed political mistakes, or sometimes done, what may have seemed exceptional or irregular things, but no man can truthfully say that I have ever intentionally wronged him, or that I have betrayed a friend or proven false to an official trust. [Great applause.] I have not inherited greatness, nor had it thrust upon me; but by fidelity to principle and patient, and, what I trust has been, courageous endeavor, I have achieved an honorable success.

From this attitude there is no retreat. Here I propose to stand. Neither the threats of enemies nor the intrigues and attempted bribes of pretended friends shall move me. I say to my traducers that each step in advance has cost me a battle before it was taken; and that I won my present position in honorable conflict.

In the present juncture, I surrender no rights, abate no demands made for myself or my people and in the language of the immortal Webster propose "to take no step backward"—According to the forms of law elected a Senator of the United States and really representing a majority of the people of this State, loyal to the interest of the whole commonwealth and true to the trust of my constituents, I propose for myself and for the State to continue to press this contest to a successful issue, and no matter what change of tactics and consequent change of front may be made by my opponents, I shall be prepared to meet the issue and "to deliver battle;" and if necessary will fight it out in the spirit that won the victory for the Union upon this line, if it takes the remaining four summers of the term for which I was elected. [Great applause.]

My people have given me their confidence because they thought me worthy, and I feel assured of its continuance, because I know I deserve it.

In closing the consideration of the personal phases of my contest as the Senator elect from Louisiana I gratefully commend the band of noble men led by Messrs. Morton, Logan, Howe and West, for their manly fidelity both to you and to me throughout this long struggle; and while not prepared to appreciate or admit the consistency of the course pursued by the dissenting Republican Senators led by Messrs. Edmunds and Ferry of Connecticut, I duly recognize the personal consideration conceded to me in their discussions of the Louisiana question; and I simply render justice to the Democratic Senators who opposed my admission, when I state that I properly value the personal courtesy uniformily exhibited, even amidst the bitter opposition waged by them against my claim.

The result of the Senate's action while neither entirely satisfactory to me nor to you, was as little offensive as could be expected, in view of the line of policy adopted by the Democratic members and dissenting Republicans relative to the political complications of Louisiana and considering the difference among Republicans on many grave questions, I feel neither discouraged nor dissatisfied with the progress I have made.

One thing more is manifest and above question, namely, that the misstatements of my enemies ascribing delayed settlement of the Louisiana case to personal objections to me in the minds of Senators are groundless and false. It abundantly appears from the debates in the Senate, that the difficulties of adjustment grew out of grave doubts entertained not only by the Democratic but also by some Republican Senators relative to the legal character of the present State government and but for the taint of illegality supposed by Senators to attach to said government, I should have long since been admitted to my seat in the Senate.

I felt it due to you to say this much with reference to myself as a response to the flattering interest which you have always taken in me and of which this demonstration is an exponent. But the seriousness of the times admonishes me that there are other duties of the hour to which I should address myself on an occasion so important as this; and first of all I desire to say that the passage of the Civil Rights bill by Congress and its prompt approval by the President sustain the title of the Republican party as the great party of progress and civil liberty; and prove that its vigor still remains and its usefulness still continues. [Applause.]

While we may justly regret that the educational clause of the original bill was stricken out, that which is accomplished is full of encouragement and hope. Much of the benefits to be derived from this and other beneficent statutes of our country will depend upon the modest, discreet and manly uses which we may make of the same. This law, apparently an instance of class legislation, was enacted really to render practical the exercise of those equal rights which, though nominally conferred, were substantially denied by the vicious public opinion which proscribed us on account of our color.

The same causes that rendered this legislation necessary, will to some extent clog the execution of the law and abridge the privileges given by it, and we, biding patiently our time, and waiting for the attrition of thought and the growth of civilization to bring us to an era when such legislation will be no longer needful, should so prudently and courteously exercise our rights as not to make this measure an irritant and aggravation of evils and prejudices it was intended to correct.

Suffering inconveniences and humiliations in common with you in this direction, and more frequently than the mass of my hearers, from the fact that my public life has thrown me in contact with the unreasoning and unfriendly prejudices that exist in many minds relative to the colored citizen, I am sure that you will appreciate the motive that prompts this precautionary suggestion and—as something due to the great party who passed the Civil Rights bill, and also in the interest of good will among the races—will give due consideration to my advice. In this connection I venture another suggestion. From careful observation at the capital and from a perusal of the public journals, there is a manifest purpose on the part of the Republican party to give us not only full privileges as citizens, but to demand of us a more thorough discharge of our political duties.

Having attained our political majority; being no longer children, but men, the party and the country alike are disposed to exact manly duties at our hands and to devolve upon us as in the instance of the white citizenship of the country, the work of our political protection. In the management of public affairs and party concerns wherein our interests are vitally involved, the country not only expects, but will honor the independent, thoughtful self-assertion on our part that refuses to be treated either as political children needing guardianship or, that we should devolve our work upon others. [Applause.]

As a notable instance of a desire to treat us as children, I may appropriately refer to the manner in which the proposed compromise was conducted. I do not desire to be understood as approving or opposing the efforts at adjustment at this juncture, but I do complain that we, constituting a majority of the people of this great State, while negotiations, calculated to seriously affect us, were in progress, were without a single representative of our people to guard our interest. Perhaps this neglect is partly due to our indifference in the exaction and exercise of our political prerogatives, which neglect tends to lower us in the public esteem and is well calculated to inspire and encourage the men who assume to barter and trade in the matter of our rights, without so much as asking either our consent or our aid.

The duties of the future of our race are appropriately suggested in the words of that grand old champion of our rights, Hon. Frederick Douglass, when he declared:

"I am still for patience, for appeals to the sense of right in men, to Congress, to the President, to Faneuil Hall and Cooper Institute, and to every other source of moral and intellectual power."

"I would remind all those who would counsel impatience to remember the depths from which we have come, and the toil and pain through which we have reached our present condition. The gray dawn of the morning should not be despised because it is not the mid-day sun in its splendor. The black man is free in Massachusetts to-day, but I remember when the freedom of that grand old State would neither allow the colored man to sit in the cars nor his children to sit in her schools. The true policy for the colored man at this point is to ask for all that is right, and accept cheerfully every concession that is made to his demand. We have waited long and may have to wait longer, before we receive in full measure the liberty of perfect American citizenship, but that full measure will come, and it will come through the same influences and the same political party through which we have reached our present political status. But if not through this, then through some other political party, for no conceivable condition of the politics of this country can for any long period keep eight hundred thousand voters out of the brotherhood of equal citizenship." [Applause.]

In the current political contests and in the approaching conflict of 1876, the colored voters of the Union will exercise material power, and their numbers, intelligence and moral force will forbid that they be either ignored or despised by either of the great national parties.

Appreciating the weight of our responsibility and the importance of our action, I repeat the advice given in the late contest in the State:

"To the laggards in our own ranks, who but half understand the sanctity of the duties imposed and the priceless value of the rights imperiled, by the half hearted way in which they responded to the demands of duty, we say, it is high time to awake out of sleep. To our anti-Republican friends, we say that "the Master proclaims that the ox that treadeth out the corn shall not be muzzled;" and we claim without proscription, the privileges of toil and a fair chance through the industries of the country, to utilize the possibilities of our condition. As citizens, if we are weak, help us; if we err, give us counsel; if we halt in the way, encourage us; if we fail peradventure in our first endeavors, in view of the aspirations and hope of a hitherto oppressed race, give us another trial for life. You have tried disparagement and cursing, and hitherto we have had neither your sympathy nor counsel. Now, in the name of the common fatherhood of God, encourage us and bid us God speed in the right, and see, if in grateful appreciative efforts we do not return an hundredfold, in usefulness and kindly services the benedictions with which you have cheered us on. Neither proud nor ashamed of our race, we *are* proud of our manhood and perfectly content to stand where God has placed us in the human scale; and would not lighten or darken the tinge of our skins, nor change the color nor current of our blood. The creatures, and bearing the image of the God who made us all of one flesh, and who is no respecter of persons, we stand with the proud humility of free men among our peers and simply rejoice that we are American citizens. With this not defiant, but independent, respectful, candid, fearless temper, asking help from our great Father and relying upon the justice and sympathy of the American people, we address ourselves to the duties imposed upon us as citizens of this great Republic. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Under the inspiration of music, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner," the vast assemblage adjourned.

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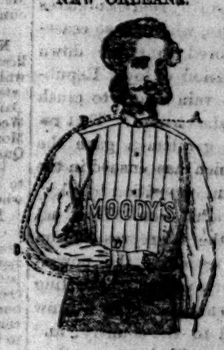

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

yet before us, with the securement of justice yet to be obtained, and with the moral sense and the earnest support of our brethren throughout the country in our behalf, shall we grow weary in well doing? Shall we fail in continued adhesion to our own cause in the case of Senator Pinchback? ["No, no" and great applause] Your answer gentlemen, representatives as you are of the people; many of you possessing both the brains and the integrity to run the government of this great State, and more honesty than probably has ever run the State, attests my own feelings and anticipations in the response."

The speaker then spoke of the effect upon the country and our people abroad of the reelection or reendorsement of Governor Pinchback at the late Legislative session. "The country understood it as we did as a vindication from the aspersions of the base men, the political tricksters, unworthy representatives of our suffrages, who had so ceaselessly endeavored to strike down the representation of loyal Republicans in the vain effort to crush our distinguished leader. That reendorsement gentlemen gave the discussion which has ensued in the U. S. Senate in opposition to Gov. Pinchback's admission. That act silenced all the misrepresentation of insidious foes as to the power, the people back of and supporting their representative. It is now demonstrated to the country: and my friends we will do more than this; if necessary the people of our great State, the honest and loyal majority of the voters hereof, speaking through their chosen representatives will stand by him to success. We mean to win; reelecting Gov. Pinchback, if necessary, and declaring anew our unalterable choice, [Great Applause.] Believing as I do that the question of our manhood, citizenship, and liberties are alike menaced in the disposition attending the case of Gov. Pinchback; and that it is a grand fight before the country in the vindication and securement of these let us stand by each other a solid unit in thought and action unto what must surely follow, triumphant success. [Applause.] It has been stated that with the possible defeat of Senator Pinchback he was dead. That the people of Louisiana no longer were with him. But my friends this demonstration which is but the prelude to the grander one by the people a day or two hence shows he is not very much dead. He is so lively that the people of Louisiana intend he shall be seen and heard all over this broad land. I will be unjust to no Republican Senator. I believe there are some, good men, who are so prejudiced about Louisiana affairs that at present they will not permit a sense of justice to govern, but gentlemen with the argument we shall give them next December and in 1876, we shall thoroughly satisfy all their scruples that then, as in 1872, our Senator elect is the choice of the people of Louisiana." [Applause.]

Replying to a toast by Mr. Martin "To our Creole fellow citizens" M. J. Dejean said: "Sir, as one of the Creoles of New Orleans, an humble representative of that class whom my friend Martin has invoked, I desire to say that I am with you and the colored people in this fight." S. R. Snner also said he concurred with the remarks of the previous speakers. He drank to the admittance of P. B. S. Pinchback, U. S. Senator elect, to his long denied seat; and he gave this toast as the emblem of his wishes.

Other toasts were offered and speeches made by Hon. J. Ross Stewart, Col. Jas. Lewis, Senators Allain and Cage, Mr. Sup't Brown and Dr. Newman, of all which, though having copions notes we regret our limited space precludes publication. We may add, however, that brilliant and deserving as were others the remarks of Senator Cage were particularly excellent. Addressed tersely, they characteristically expressed the earnest devotion of the people. At 10½ o'clock Governor Pinchback retiring, the company departed; well pleased with an ovation each had contributed in interest, sattesting continued fidelity and zeal.

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In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

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As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.
Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls' Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Obartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor, Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Galiope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Paters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

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Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.
C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

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Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.
Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

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Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.
New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

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For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Canal streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochablave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 11, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 29 Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayon Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 1 Bayon Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 4, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoin
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart street
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clonet and Rampart street
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*618 Corner Raynes & Dauphine stre

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